

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1851.

[SIXPENCE.]

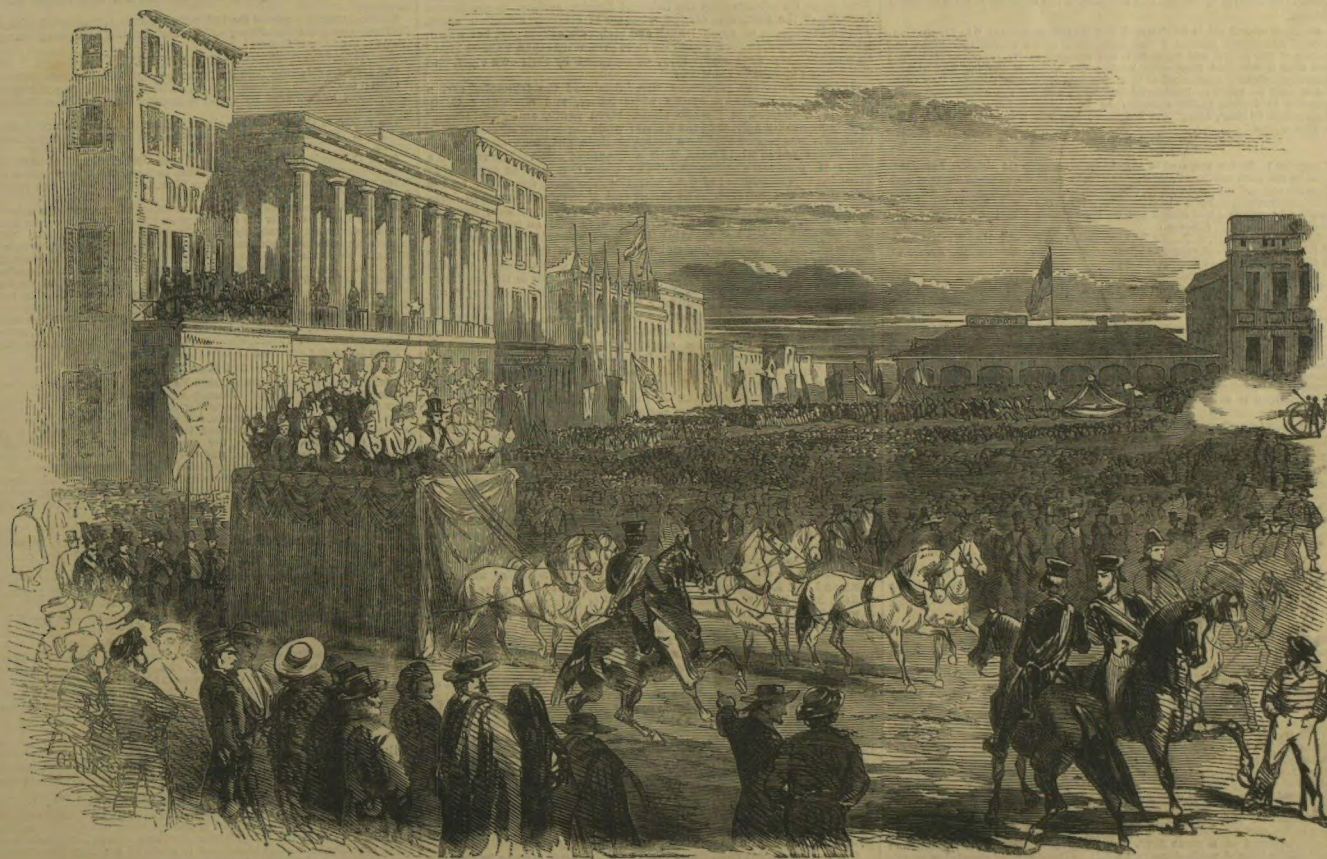
## THE WINDOW-TAX AND THE EXCISE.

If we are to believe the oracular announcements of the journals that either are, or pretend to be, in the confidence of the Ministry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has resolved to abolish the Window-Tax. It is stated, also, that the financial surplus not being sufficiently large to justify the Government in relinquishing the whole sum which it yields to the Treasury, about a third of the amount is to be re-imposed in the shape of a House-Tax. Whether these announcements may be considered official or not, the opponents of the tax seem to have determined not to rely too implicitly upon their authenticity. They still believe that a necessity exists for agitating against it. The walls of the metropolis are therefore covered with placards, announcing the meetings of boroughs and parishes to protest against the longer continuance of the impost, with the object, no doubt, of strengthening the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a good resolution, if he have already formed it, or of inducing him to do so if he have not. To be disembarassed of a tax of any kind is always a blessing; but to get rid of one so injurious to the amenity of our streets and houses, and to the health and cheerfulness of the community, as that upon windows, is doubly agreeable. We shall greatly rejoice, therefore, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer be in the position and in the mood to grant the middle and upper classes this great boon—even should the sweetness of the cup be slightly embittered by the infusion of such a drop of gall as the imposition of a House-Tax.

But if it should turn out, upon due investigation of the national resources for the year 1851, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot afford to relinquish more than one tax—and if the Government be not prepared to commence that great work which awaits the practical reformer of our age—we mean the total revision and re-adjustment of our fiscal system—we think, obnoxious as the Window Duties are, that they might remain for another twelve-month, and allow a more urgent benefit to be accorded to us. Bad

as they are, there are other taxes quite as unpopular, and which interfere in a far greater degree with the social comfort, as well as the moral health, of the most numerous classes of the people. The Window Duties fall exclusively upon the upper and middle classes. But even the middle classes are, to a certain extent, relieved; for shops, warehouses, and other places of business, and farm buildings, no inconsiderable portion of the tenements requiring windows, are altogether exempt. The people, generally so called, are but slightly affected by the tax, inasmuch as no house containing less than eight windows is chargeable. The tax in reality lies upon the middle and upper classes; and it is for this reason—bad as the tax is, and in every way to be condemned—that we think the Government should follow in the steps of the great reformer and statesman, now unhappily no longer amongst us, and free industry in the first place. The abolition of the excise duties upon paper, and after paper, upon soap, seems to us to have a stronger and a prior claim upon the attention of a wise and far-seeing Government. If, by a bold project of financial reform, the Russell Administration should be enabled to dispense with the Window Taxes and the Excise Duties upon Paper and Soap, all at one time, and by one beneficent stroke of the pen, the country would no doubt consent to some more equitable tax to meet any temporary deficiency that might be created, even if it went to the extent of a House-Tax calculated to bring in as large a sum as the abolished Window Duties. But, if the Government cannot or will not undertake such a task, and will only do one thing at a time, we think that, in strict justice, as well as in sound policy, the Paper and Soap Duties should have the preference. Not only would the middle and upper classes be sensibly benefited by the repeal of those taxes and by the cheapness of two highly necessary, and, indeed, indispensable articles; but the great bulk of the people would derive from their repeal a benefit which would in no wise accrue to them from the repeal of the Window-Tax. In these times of change and perplexity, when revolution

stalks abroad, and social anarchy menaces the uneducated populations of Europe; in these times, when Popery and Protestantism have entered the lists, to do battle for the mastery of Christendom, it is unwise for such a Government as that of Great Britain to perpetuate the ignorance of the masses by keeping up impediments to their instruction. Order and justice, and civil and religious liberty have no greater supporters and friends than the printing-press; and if paper be taxed to such an extent as to place healthy literature out of the reach of the young and rising manhood of our day, the printing-press cannot accomplish the work that might be expected of it. The class whom it would most benefit, and who most urgently need its teachings, are, by reason of this fiscal oppression, either shut out altogether from the blessings of literature, or are fed with moral garbage, to their own degradation, and to the imminent hazard, in a future time, of all the institutions of the State. On this ground alone, and quite independently of the fact that the repeal of the duty would give employment to at least a quarter of a million of persons, in addition to those now engaged in the manufacture—this question should recommend itself to the earnest attention of our statesmen of all parties. If the middle and upper classes desire to have cheap and good literature for themselves; if they desire to lessen the burden of poor-rates and prison-rates, and to see a well-employed and moral population growing up around them; if the friends of Protestantism desire to combat Romanism by the most effectual of all weapons—knowledge, and the dissemination of free opinion—they will unite to urge upon the Government the necessity and duty of untaxing that commodity, without a large and cheap supply of which the education and enlightenment of the people is impossible. The question cannot be too strongly urged, or too constantly kept before the public; and it is because we see too much of a tendency to be contented with the first boon offered, and to be thankful for the repeal of the Window-Tax, unaccompanied by any other remission of a more onerous and mischievous



PROCESSION AT SAN FRANCISCO, IN CELEBRATION OF THE ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA INTO THE AMERICAN UNION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



burden, that, without at all denying the policy of abolishing an impost, that so injuriously affects the middle and upper classes, we would appeal to the upper and middle classes on behalf of the people. Whatever deprives the working classes of a legitimate field for the exercise of their honest industry—whatever tends to keep them in ignorance—combines to throw a burden on the classes above them.

We by no means desire to discourage the agitation for a repeal of the Window Duties, but we do most earnestly desire that the more serious question of the abolition of the Excise Duties upon Paper should not be lost sight of, and that the apathy of any portion of the public upon this subject should not encourage the Government to do less than it might do. All Excise Duties are necessarily more injurious and vexatious in their operation than any other form of taxation, direct or indirect. The Excise restrictions upon glass, now happily removed, by the wise intervention of Sir Robert Peel, were a striking proof of this fact; and every one knows the good effects which have followed their removal. We therefore hope that the Government and the Legislature will find the means to free us, during the Session, of those Excise restrictions which affect such an important article as paper, and of the Soap and Window Duties along with them. If, however, this is too much to expect, we must of course take the good that is provided for us, whatever it may be. We shall, however, retain our opinion—that if the abolition of the Window-Tax be the only boon intended—that it would have been a wiser step on the part of the Government, and a greater benefit to all classes, would be carried by knowledge from taxation. Free-Trade, and the Exhibition of Industry in a Palace built of untaxed glass, would be appropriately recorded on untaxed paper. Perhaps, after all, we have, in these observations, been fighting with a shadow, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget will be worthy of the great year of 1851. At all events we shall continue to hope—till we hear an authoritative statement to the contrary—that we shall have to date from this year the period of untaxed knowledge as well as of untaxed light.

### THE WINDOW-TAX.

THE expectation that a considerable surplus of revenue will be in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the close of the financial year in April, excites the active exertions of all who regard themselves as especially aggrieved by any one particular impost. Accordingly, we find the claimants for the repeal of the obnoxious Window Duty on the alert in a quarter where the agitation of a grievance is always nursed with peculiar good-will—the borough of Marylebone.

In addition to the meetings already held in that district, the other districts of the metropolis, there were two convened this week—one on Monday, and the other on Wednesday—with the view of effecting the unconditional and total repeal of this fiscal burden, without any compromise of a modified house-tax, which it is understood to be the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to propose in the next budget.

The first meeting was held in the yard attached to Marylebone workhouse, and was attended by deputations from Islington, St. Anne's, and others of the metropolitan parishes; that from Islington came in procession, many of the members wearing blue scarves, on which were inscribed in large white letters, "Unconditional Repeal," "No surrender," and the carriages which conveyed the deputes were decorated with blue banners bearing similar mottoes.

There were then, in the hall, several members of Parliament, including Sir Jas. Duke, Bart., Sir De Laey Evans, Mr. Mowat, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Lushington, Lord Dudley Stuart, &c.

Mr. Nicholas, the chairman, shortly explained the object of the meeting, and read letters of apology for the want of attendance by noblemen and men of rank, yet it had been determined that the question should be carried by the people—not by the Earl of Exeter or Sir Benjamin Baring. (Laughter.) The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Frooth, who moved the first resolution, observed that this was a popular meeting, and although they might expect to be addressed by noblemen and men of rank, yet it had been determined that the question should be carried by the people—not by the Earl of Exeter or Sir Benjamin Baring. (Laughter.) The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oxford-street, in seconding the resolution, pointed out the three considerations to be kept constantly in view by the promoters of the repeal—viz. the injury resulting to the public health from the operation of the tax; the danger of their being lulled into a false security of success and a relaxation of their efforts by the promised compromise of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the risk of their object being defeated if they suffered themselves to be diverted by the din and confusion of the expected Papal Aggression debates.

On these several points he observed that they were opposed "to the continuance of this impost because it was detrimental to the health, cleanliness, and morals of the people, and because it was unequal in its pressure. (Cheers.) But then it was a question of expediency—whether the tax had already been semi-officially announced as to be abandoned. But Sir De Laey Evans, M.P., did not trust too much to Ministerial promises; and he was afraid that it was intended to direct public attention by long-winded debates on the Papal Aggression. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He was prepared in the ensuing session to hear

Min prove their doctrines orthodox, by apostolic blows and knocks.

(Laughter.) He was prepared to witness an attempt to set different denominations by the ears, and to see various zealous to fight for different forms of faith (hear, hear), and it became them, therefore, to take care that their demands were not drowned in the din of this controversy. (Cheers.) But he hoped they would take care that their demands should not be the case, and he had no doubt they would be successful. (Cheers.)

Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Sir De Laey Evans, M.P., and Mr. W. Williams, M.P., having spoken in support of the resolution, it was unanimously agreed to, and also was a petition to Parliament founded upon it.

It was also resolved, amidst considerable cheering, that the petition should be presented to the House of Commons by Lord Dudley Stuart. The petition is to be presented to the House of Commons by Lord Dudley Stuart.

The second meeting was held in the Mute-Hill, Store-street, and consisted chiefly of inhabitants of the united parishes of St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury. Mr. B. B. Cabell, M.P., presided. The principal speakers were Mr. Wadley, M.P., Mr. Jacob Bell, M.P., Mr. Churchwarden George, &c. The resolutions were not quite so strong a character as at the first meeting; they were merely declaratory of the oppressive and injurious nature of the tax, especially on the poor, and demanding its repeal in a petition to Parliament agreed to on the occasion.

### THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

On Monday last, the annual meeting of the association which was formed about a year back at Manchester, for the purpose of effecting the repeal of the Paper, Stamp, and Advertisement Duties, was held at the Public-office in that town; Mr. Schofield, M.P., in the chair.

The efforts of the association have been directed (as stated in the report) to the dissemination of information by means of tracts illustrative of the nature and operation of those several imposts upon the diffusion of general education and instruction amongst the people.

The chairman addressed the meeting at considerable length. He observed, admitting that taxes were necessary evils, the next consideration was how they should be imposed, so as to make them a burthen on the general body of the community. It was not to be wondered at that, in a time of war, taxes should have been laid on rather indiscriminately; but the time had now arrived (in fact it had arrived long since) when it was the duty of the Government to see that the taxes were laid on the right shoulders. It was not so much the weight of the taxes he complained of, as that the burthen did not fall where it ought to fall, namely, on the property, and not on the industry of the country. The tax on property was something like 3 per cent., whereas upon the country, the tax on paper and other articles of large consumption, it was as high as 50, 60, and even 200 per cent. Take the paper tax, for instance, it was a most oppressive and vexatious operation; for whilst it scarcely could be said to be an encouragement to the publication of the most expensive class of books, it pressed most injuriously and heavily on works issued in a cheap form, and was, consequently, almost prohibitory against the issue of any useful information. The general circulation greatly tended to the diffusion of sound and useful information among the people. But it was not only here that the grievous character of the paper duty was most

fully felt; he spoke from experience when he said that the manufacturers felt it deeply, especially as regards its drawback on their power to export goods to the United States—in fact, for some descriptions of Wolverhampton goods the cost of the paper was such, because of the high rate of the duty, that it almost deprived manufacturers of the power to send out their goods. The advertisement and newspaper stamp duties he regarded as equally objectionable, and the time had come for their repeal.

Mr. Alderman Baldwin also spoke strongly in favour of a repeal of these duties, if they were removed he believed that they would have a good daily paper for 3d., or at most 3d.; besides that, by the repeal of the paper duty, employment would be found for thousands who could not at present obtain it. Some of the best paper-makers had emigrated to America; one of his own men who had written to say that he was able to take in three newspapers daily, so cheap were they in consequence of the absence of prohibitory duties. He did not doubt that the Government would prefer taking off the window-tax, because, as with all expensive Governments, they dreaded the spread of political information amongst the masses. He felt, certainly, however, that if the Government was sufficiently pressed on the subject, they would get some of these taxes, which were only made to keep the people ignorant, repealed during the next session. The generality of people had no idea of the amount of the paper duty, and, with the view to make the people fully acquainted with it, he suggested that on the outside of every room of paper there should be pasted the amount of the tax upon it.

Mr. Joseph Sturge said that he was not only opposed to these particular taxes, but to every indirect tax. If he could have his way, he would have a property-tax to-morrow; at the same time, he would have the repeal of the paper duties as the worst amongst all the taxes, therefore he was most strongly opposed to them. He suggested that twenty members of Parliament should immediately wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and urge the repeal of all the taxes upon knowledge.

Mr. Alderman Hawkes, Mr. Councillor Allday, and other gentlemen having spoken warmly in favour of the abolition of these duties, the report was adopted; Mr. Schofield, M.P., was then appointed President, and a committee elected to carry out the objects of the association during the ensuing year.

### CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

THE street spectacle represented in the accompanying Engraving illustrates vividly that can columns of written description, the rapid march of California from an unexplored desert to the rank of a State of the American Union, in celebrating the birth of this imposing scene was enacted. Three years ago, "the shore of the Pacific Ocean, San Francisco (says a writer in the *Times*) were scarcely tenanted by a few scores of Russians and Spaniards, who lived without rivalry or suspicion, and who scarcely waited for the sanction of their respective governments to effect such changes or sales of ground as convenience might suggest. Nobody knew or cared whether the land was owned by the natives, the inhabitants or not, and a journey across the plains was considered as remarkable as a journey through Central Africa. If we were to speak of this moment of the province of Sonora, it is probable that nine-tenths of our readers would be without any distinct conception of the locality region was about as well known as the other. This remote district is now the seat of a powerful independent State—a State which has been founded and constituted, from beginning to end, in about thirty months' time, and which, though junior in political birth even to the French Republic, has obtained a formal recognition of its existence, and is exercising all the functions of an organized commonwealth. The treasures of California have hitherto wrought their chief wonders in the land of their production, and, though they have not yet achieved the consummation of Europe, they have called into being at the extremities of the Pacific a community unparalleled in the manifold fusions of race or combinations of men."

The 29th of October was the day selected by the Californians as the birthday of the State—as a festival to be celebrated in honour of their admission to the American Union. The day broke upon San Francisco, the American banner, augmented by the flag of the State, hoisted in the centre of the town, under a "federal salute" of artillery. The echoes were taken up by the ships in the harbour, and the flags of every country under the sun found their appropriate place. Then commenced the procession, which may have been too theatrical for some tastes, but was scarcely more so than our first Lord Mayor's Show. First came the Chief Marshal, in white and gold, and his staff, in sky blue and silver. Next followed the "Mounted Californians," who wore, we are told, "have been stronger had they not been disappointed in horses." They were succeeded by the "Californian Pioneers," who carried a banner white satin fringed with gold, and charged with a device exhibiting a pioneer in the act of striking off a piece of rock with his hammer, and discovers the State Seal of the country, and underneath, "Eureka!" which by his side stands a native in a genuine attitude of dismay. After these followed "the Guards," commanded by Captain Howard, an aristocratic particular. The contingent of the State and of the revenue filled up the interval between the military and the civil portion of the procession, which was headed by a company of English, and a company of St. George, and attended by Germans, Italians, and Spaniards. Next came the settlers from the Celestial Empire, arrayed in the richest garments of the East, who carried a banner of crimson satin, on which was an inscription in great length and elaborate calligraphy, but which, when interpreted, imported nothing more pretentious than "China boys." In number they were about fifty, commanded by their own chief, and decorously obedient to his word.

At this stage of the procession was introduced the triumphal car, a capacious vehicle, drawn by six white horses, and containing thirty delegates, dressed in "white shirts, black pants, and liberty caps," each representing a State of the Union; while the honour of personating California was represented by a beautiful little girl, who stood in the middle, arrayed in white satin, with a wreath of olive, and a motto of political significance—"The Union: it must be preserved." From the representatives of the Federation, the pomp descended to the blue and white gold teaming and white armlets, and were followed by the police, who, in this land of freedom, formed an integral part of the procession, instead of escorting it. They entered, in strong force, "under colours of azure satin, and with a band of their own." Next came the perils of theft in California came those of combustion; and the fire department accordingly outdone all other guilds in the brilliancy of its display more so than St. Francis Hook and Ladder Company appeared with their engines beautifully decorated, and bore for their device a burning building, with the motto of "We are ready to burn for you." Next came the "Sons of the Mountains," who succeeded them, turned out "six carriages, and two sections, and three horse carriages," their colours, like those of Bohemia, being white and scarlet. But the "Sons of the Mountains" outdid them all, for while their carriages were covered with garlands, and their ladders in the form of a pyramid, on the summit of which was perched a rare live eagle, "captured that morning at the Mission by Alderman Green." Lastly by a true Parisian conceit, there came, drawn on a car, a veritable printing press in full play, from which were thrown off copies of a laureate ode, composed by a lady for the occasion. An orchestra, acting as a President's message, a concerted execution of the ode by the entire population, a general dance, and a universal banquet, concluded the proceeding of the day.

The writer already quoted thus points attention to the extraordinary character of the facts symbolized by this pageant—"Here was a community of some hundreds of thousands of souls collected from all quarters of the known world—Polynesians and Peruvians, Englishmen and Mexicans, Germans and New Englanders, Spaniards and Chinese—all organized under one banner, and all marching under the command of a Mayor and Aldermen. Nor was this all, for the extent of the State had demanded and obtained its admission into the most powerful federation in the world, and was recognised as a constituent part of the American Union. A third of the time which has been consumed in erasing our traces of Parliament, has here sufficed to create a State with a territory as large as Great Britain, a population difficult to number, and destined which none can foresee."

The illustration, from a sketch by J. Prendergast, and lithographed of large size, shows the Procession crossing the Plaza of San Francisco, here shown to be included not in an assemblage of rude wooden buildings, as seen in the earlier views, but containing stores of architectural pretension, in one of which, by the way, is an assimilation to the Gothic of the Old World.

It has already been mentioned that the new golden state has its *Californian Illustrated News*, No. 6 is embellished with five engravings—"Two Views of Vallejo, one of the Capitol Hill itself, the other taken from the Horse; the South Side of Vallejo, a group, consisting of a Mexican and his wife, and a group of Indians, seated at the table; and an excellent likeness of the late Hon. Hardin Hill, executed at the eleventh hour, and possessing peculiar interest at the present moment."

Our Correspondent from San Francisco adds—"It may be interesting to know that your journal has a large sale here, and is as regularly looked for at a town near the Sierra Nevada as at Islington."

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

The new Cabinet has not lasted long. The result of the "want of confidence" debate has proved fatal to it, and France is now, a second time within ten days, without the guidance of any Administration.

The anxiety of the misnamed "party of order" to read Louis Napoleon a lesson, through the defeat of his Government, induced them to form a coalition for the occasion with the Mountain; but to give practical effect to this discreditable move presented considerable difficulty, for those parts of the Ministry which were approved of and supported by the "men of order," formed the *grands corps* of the charges brought against the grand hostility to them taken up by the majority. To remove, however, all obstacles to their combined action against the Government, M. de St. Herve proposed the following amendment, and it was at once accepted by the majority—"The Assembly declares it has no confidence in the Ministry, and passes to the order of the day." This general censure satisfied the majority, and conciliated the Mountain, by omitting all mention of Gen. Changarnier's name. The Assembly, therefore, at once accepted it as the proposition on which to come to a division, and the result was a majority of 471 to 278 against Ministers, and in favour of the amendment. In consequence of this vote, which was come to on Saturday night, the Ministry at once resigned, and Louis Napoleon has up to the present time been unable to form a Cabinet to succeed them; and it is thought that, even from the ranks of the minority who supported the late Government, he will find it difficult to choose a Cabinet that will have a probability of working successfully in the Assembly.

Various Ministerial bills have been in circulation during the week, in most of which M. Odillon Barrot's name figured; but this was owing to his having had an interview with Louis Napoleon on Tuesday, when it was immediately assumed that he had been chosen to form an administration; but M. Barrot has contradicted this, and he has since declared that his interview was confined to a general conversation on the present state of affairs.

The Coalition Majority have, however, begun to feel the deep responsibility of their vote of Saturday, for they hear on all sides that public opinion is decidedly against them, and that their proceedings on that occasion have lowered the Assembly much in the esteem of the people.

On Tuesday, the Assembly adopted, by a majority of 426 votes against 235, a bill of the committee on the arrest of representatives. This new law declares that no member of this National Assembly can be arrested without the authority of that body. While the law, which is intended to maintain its sovereign authority, it also provides for the ends of justice by enacting in the same measure that, if three months after the authorisation has been granted the deputy arrested shall not have paid the sum of 100,000 francs, he shall cease to be a member of the Assembly.

A Socialist conspiracy against the Government among the members of the Union des Communes was discovered on Monday, when thirty-five of them were arrested, and twenty-five more were taken into custody on Tuesday. Several important documents, clearly showing their unlawful designs, were also seized.

The commission appointed on the 14th of December to examine the question of coinage and the value of gold, and presided over by M. Fould, has reported that the recent law which decreed that metal has been chiefly caused by accidental circumstances; and that until further and more precise information be obtained, no change in the monetary system is necessary.

#### SPAIN.

From Madrid our accounts are to the 16th instant, and from them we learn that the new Ministry is composed as follows:—M. Bravo Murillo, Minister of Finance and President of the Council, M. Beltran de Lis, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Mirasol, Minister at War, M. Vazquez de Castro, Minister of Marine, M. Fernan Ariza, Minister of the Interior, and M. Fernando Negrete, of Commerce. On the 16th of the month, M. Bravo Murillo announced his programme of government, which is summed up in respect to law, industry, and economy in the administration. He promises to present a plan for settling the debt, without, however, giving any details. General Lersundi is said to have been appointed Political Chief of Madrid, Narvaez, who has arrived in Paris, it is thought will be appointed to the Spanish Embassy.

A duel with sabres was fought on the 15th between the Count de San Luis, ex-Minister of the Interior, and M. Alejandro de Castro, in which the former was wounded in the head, but so slightly that he was able to take his seat in the Chamber of Deputies on the following day.

#### GERMAN STATES.

At Dresden matters look as unpromising as impracticable as it is possible for the very genius of German mystification to devise. The new apportionment of votes in the proposed Executive Council of the Confederation has raised up a storm of protests in some of the most important quarters, and from present appearances, the Dresden Conference are likely to be productive of nothing but confusion. Luxembourg and Holstein, that is, the Netherlands and Denmark, have protested against the new federal constitution. They have by this constituted only a fraction of a vote in the Diet, whilst Prussia, an insignificant place compared with these, has an entire vote. From Baden and the "free cities," a similar protest is expected; and all the small states are likely to follow these examples. The second committee of the confederates have not been able to come to any agreement with respect to the boundaries between the competency of the Plenum and among the States Councils. Austria wishes to refer all to the States Councils, but Prussia feels herself aggrieved. It is thought, may possibly spring up between Austria and Prussia out of this question.

From Schleswig-Holstein we learn that the Austrian and Prussian troops of the Confederation have begun to cross the Elbe, and have entered the Duchy territory.

The Copenhagen papers of the 17th protest that no reduction will take place in the Danish army until Kongsberg and Friedrichsfort shall have been given up to the troops of the King of Denmark.

#### UNITED STATES.

The accounts this week from the States are of little importance. Official intelligence has been received at Washington, stating that the British Government had directed its agents to suspend the collection at San Juan, or Graytown.

The report of the declaration of war between St. Salvador and Honduras is confirmed. Mr. Chatfield had intimated that the British Government would interfere.

From California, state importations of gold dust continued to arrive at New York during the week ending the 9th inst. to the extent of four million dollars. When the last vessel left San Francisco (December 1) cholera had ceased, and the territory was healthy.

A new arrangement relative to steam communication across the Atlantic has been recently made. The steamships of the Atlantic have been only fortnightly during three of the winter months. The proprietors of the United States steam-ships, however, having obtained the privilege of sailing to Wednesday, and also determined to have an alternate fortnightly departure from New York, we shall thus have the advantage of weekly arrivals of intelligence, also from the West Indies, of a few days later date than the last published news.

From Mexico the intelligence chiefly relates to the formation of the cabinet of

Aristas. It will be made up, it is supposed, as follows:—The War and Marine department, Robles; Justice, Macedon; Foreign, Inglesias; Treasury, Estera. There is nothing new from Canada.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

Intelligence received this week from Valparaiso by the Pacific mail, communicates the fact of a political outbreak having taken place at Aconcagua and other provinces in Chili, in the beginning of November. The insurgents at first proved successful in their operations, and held possession of that town for a day or two, liberating all persons confined in the prison there. Troops were soon ordered out by the authorities, who instantly fled or concealed themselves. When martial law was proclaimed, and several of the insurgents were arrested. These accounts left, tranquillity was almost restored; but so many secret clubs were at work to overthrow the government, that it was thought, that unless the Ministry should be prompt and determined in their actions, the disturbances would soon be renewed.

#### WEST INDIES.

The West Indian mail has brought accounts from Jamaica to December 29. The cholera was still raging with virulent effects in that and some other of the islands. 600 deaths had occurred in Montego Bay, and a large number of the troops in the barracks at that place were among the number. This scourge had so filled the minds of the working population with dread, that many had fled from the place, and were employed by others who would only consent to remain upon being paid a higher rate of wages; it was thought that many planters would find much difficulty, therefore, in housing their crops.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Intelligence has been received from this colony, dated to the 4th of December. The information is far from satisfactory. Matters on the frontier had become again unsettled, and required the presence of a large force of troops. Mr. Smith, who, with hisses, and two companies of the 73rd Regiment, would leave Cape Town on the 5th for that purpose. The remaining force, consisting of two companies under Colonel Eyre, would join his Excellency immediately.

BLACKBERRIES.—We have received a sample of blackberries and blood, gathered at Hastings on the 18th inst., but much inferior to half-pint of blackberries gathered in the same locality ten days previously, and equal in favour and appearance to the autumnal berries.

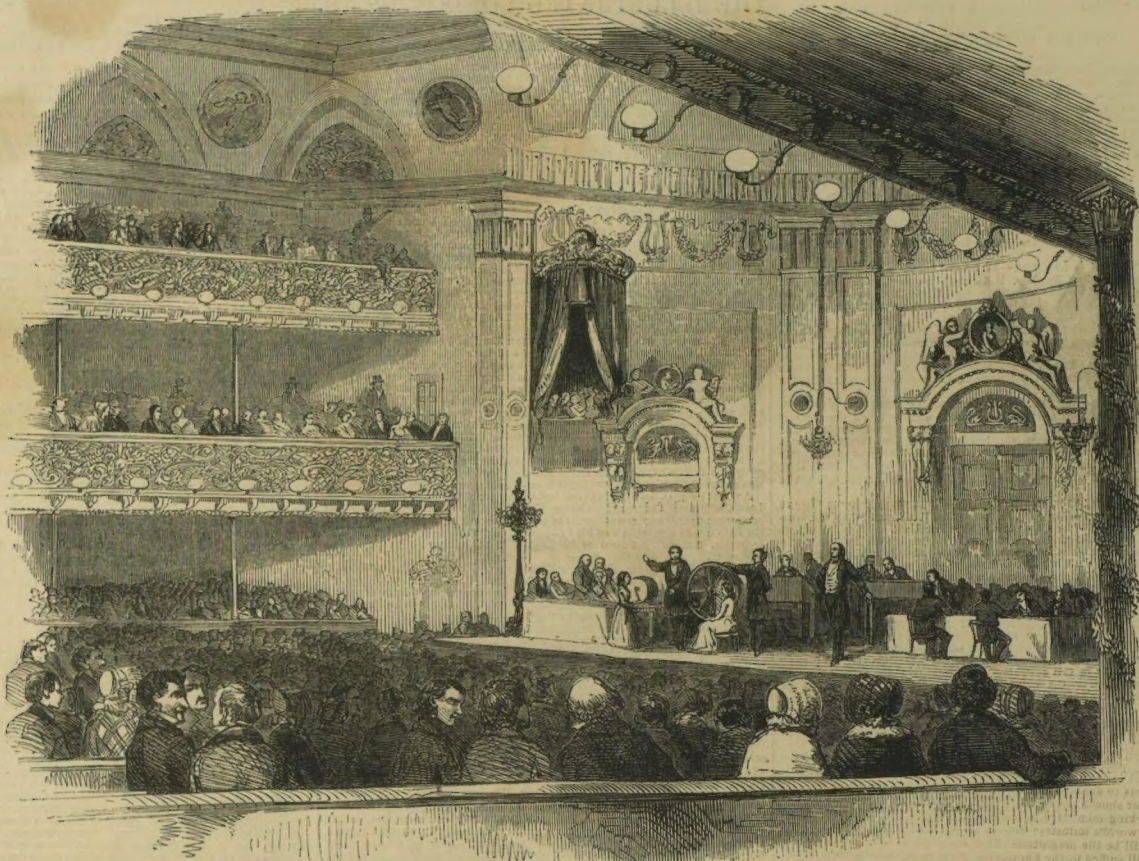
CLARITY.—On the 28th ult., Messrs. Hallett and Co., bankers to the Western Dispensary, Charles-street, Westminster, received the sum of £20 from some one declined to give his name, in aid of the funds of that institution. This is the fourth instance of a person of pure charity, supposed to be the act of the same benevolent friend, and is rendered more reasonable by the urgent necessity of removing the Dispensary premises, owing to the expiration of the lease of the building, which great outlay will be entailed on funds already crippled by the increasing wants of the sick poor.



## COURT AND HAUT TON.

£18,000; P. Boyd, £22,000; G. Turning, £60,000; C. S. Foster, £70,000; J. T. Tisdall, £70,000. The estates of Lord W. F. Montagu and of the Baroness de Bois de Ferreiras have been administered to.





DISTRIBUTION OF THE AMERICAN ART-UNION PRIZES, IN TRIPLER HALL, NEW YORK.

## THE AMERICAN ART-UNION DISTRIBUTION.

NEVER (says our New York Correspondent), not even on the nights of the "Nightingale," has the capacity of Tripler Hall been more fully tested than on the 20th of December, the evening appointed for the distribution of the American Art-Union prizes. The immense floor (25 feet wider than Exeter Hall), the aisles, and the galleries, before the stage, and beside the doors, were crowded to excess. There was not a foot to spare. Surely the Fine Arts are not entirely neglected in the third city on the globe (late census gives New York 750,000); when the largest bodies ever congregated under a roof have been allured there by the charms of music and painting.

On the present occasion, the Art-Union distributed 1000 prizes, 400 of which were paintings, the residue being bronze statues, medals, &c.; besides which, each of its 16,500 subscribers will receive a large engraving and five smaller ones, in size similar to Darley's Outlines, distributed last year.

The meeting was opened by an address from its very popular president, A. M. Cozzens, Esq.; a report from the Executive Committee was then presented; after which, the treasurer, G. W. Austin, Esq., read his report, which was succeeded by the most important business of the evening—that is, the drawing of the numbers; and it was curious to one disinterested to watch the eagerness of the spectators to hear in what part of the continent some favourite picture of Cole, Kensett, or Casilear had fallen, as they were thus being sown broadcast over the land, and notice how they would give vent to their applause if it happened to be some public institution or lady fair that carried away the prize.

The large revenue of the Art-Union, greater than that of any similar institution, must give it great power, whether for good or evil; and, although in the United States there are some individuals that cannot decide as to which side the balance lies, yet in the business part of its management all parties seem to agree that it is conducted with all that energy and enterprise that has become proverbial of the American people.

## FINE ARTS.

## MACLISE'S PORTRAIT OF MR. MACREADY IN "WERNER."

THIS picture, which is about to be engraved by Mr. W. C. Sharpe, is now on view at Mr. Hogarth's, in the Haymarket. It represents the scene between *Werner* and *Josephine*, in which he insists with her on the reality of their condition:—

Save what we seem I save what we are—sick beggars  
Even to our very hopes—  
Who would read in this form  
The high soul of the son of a long line?  
Who, in this garb, the heir of princely lands  
Who, in this sunken, sickly eye, the pride  
Of rank and ancestry? In this worn cheek,  
And famine-hollow'd brow, the lord of halls  
Which daily feast a thousand vassals?

The bitterness of the anguish expressed in these lines is truthfully and intensely exhibited by the gifted artist. The sardonic laughter, the unrelenting sorrow, the shame, the indignation, the remorse, are all embodied or indicated. The picture owes little to colouring, the principal portion being the reflection of light through a window colouring on old armour and arras. The figure of *Josephine* also has some good artistic points. Kneeling in an attitude of despair, the grief is indicated in the face without the features being visible. This, a matter of some difficulty to execute, is quite successful. The grouping of objects and the accessories are, as in all this artist's works, exceedingly clever. The labour throughout, indeed, appears to have been a labour of love, and the result accordingly is highly gratifying. The picture, we are told, is the property of Mr. John Forster; and we cannot but congratulate him on the possession of so excellent a work of art, on a subject so dearly associated with himself by the ties of friendship and admiration.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PORTUGUESE FRIGATE,  
"DONNA MARIA II."

WE regret to learn by the Overland China mail, just received, that, on the morning of the 30th of October last, the Portuguese 32-gun frigate *Donna Maria II.* was blown up at the Typa, about two P.M.; and that, of those on board, scarcely a man survived.

It appears that a salute was fired at noon on occasion of the birthday of the King Consort of Portugal; about half-past two the vessel blew up with a tremendous explosion, and, of a crew of upwards of 200 officers

and men, only nine were picked up by the boats of the United States sloop-of-war *Marion*, which were instantly despatched to render assistance; and, of these nine, five have since died. The son of Captain d'Assis, a lieutenant, and a purser chanced to be on shore at the time of the catastrophe.

A rumour was current that Captain Glendy and some of his officers, besides civilians, were on board at the time, but this, we are happy to say, was not the case; and though the *Marion* was anchored close to, she escaped injury, her safety lying in her very proximity, the most dangerous projectiles being thrown over or beyond her. The only accident that befell her was, that one of her men tending boat alongside was severely injured on the knee by the falling of an iron bolt.

The body of Captain d'Assis e Silva has been found. The illustration shows the exploding vessel, with the American sloop, *Marion*, lying close to; Macao is seen in the distance.

## ADMISSION TO THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

## TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

MR LORD.—Within a few days, the structure designed to receive the contributions of the world's industry will be completed. The question now arises, as to the mode of admission of the world's people. And it is upon this important subject that I now claim the liberty of addressing you.

Shall admission be taxed by payment? or shall it be free? Each mode has its difficulties; but, under an anxious consideration of the matter, it is my conviction that free entry will be at once more simply practicable, and more in harmony with the enlarged and enlightened purpose of the Exhibition.

There are no less than seven thousand exhibitors. Surely no tax should be levied upon them or their families for the right of visiting an Exhibition to the staple of which they have themselves contributed. And I am further confirmed in my belief of the practicability and wisdom of free entrance—to be modified as I shall hereafter propose—by the unanimous and hearty opinion of very many of the most influential members of the city of London.

The Royal Commissioners have incurred a large debt—a debt that must be liquidated. And it is to be feared that a too anxious sense of this obligation may induce the levying of a rate of entry that shall, to the million, amount to prohibition.

I have therefore to propose, that, for the first fortnight of the Exhibition, admission shall be, in every case, by payment. And further, that one day in the week (and for many reasons I should select Wednesday) shall, for the whole term of Exhibition, be reserved for the higher classes of all nations who may prefer to pay for the exclusive privilege of admission, rather than encounter the inconvenience of a crowd. With these exceptions that the entrance shall be entirely free.

The sum taken during the first fortnight, and on the one day of each week would, no doubt, be very considerable; nevertheless a large deficit would remain onerous upon the Royal Commissioners. This deficit I am emboldened to solicit your Lordship to meet by a Parliamentary grant. And this solicitation I make the more readily, from the belief that from the very fact of the Exhibition a large addition will accrue to the revenue of the country; an addition—it is calculated upon trustworthy authority—of upwards of two millions. Now of these two millions how small the item required to throw open the doors of the world's Exhibition to the world's citizens.

When the subject of the Exhibition was brought before Parliament last year, it was very properly dealt with; for as everything was then in a state of uncertainty as to the future, had Government interfered, the whole matter must have passed into their own hands. The case at present is entirely altered: the Building is nearly finished, and will shortly be ready for the reception of the world's wares; and the great difficulty at this moment is to find space for the vast quantity of articles likely to be sent.

We have invited all the nations of the earth to a friendly competition of skill; to this invitation many have heartily responded. We have also invited the whole family of man to come and participate in the first banquet the world has ever dedicated to peaceful industry and to intellectual triumphs. An event so pregnant with high and humanising good to all mankind should be informed with the most liberal—with a purely cosmopolitan spirit. If it be otherwise—if, at the very threshold of the building dedicated to this industrial banquet, a tax be laid upon those who would partake of its beneficial influence; a banquet, moreover, to which thousands of the payers have contributed—the whole purpose of the Exhibition will forego a grace which otherwise would endow it with a crowning lustre.

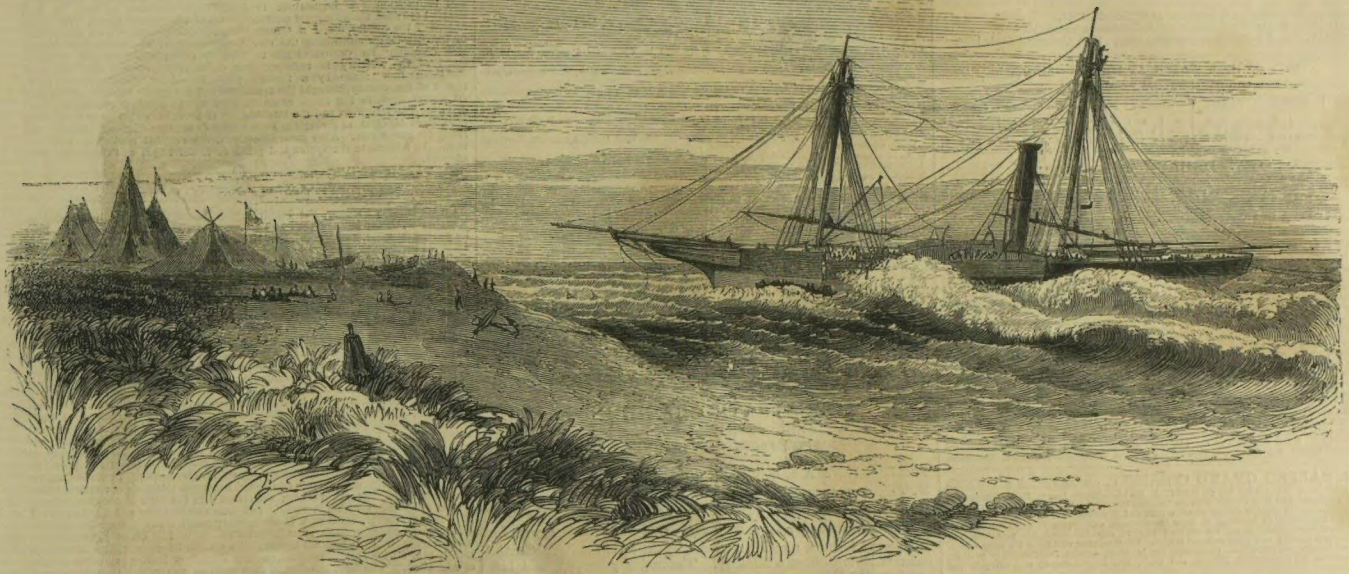
Several foreign Governments have voted considerable sums to aid their people in the object of the Exhibition; and I know that already in France and Germany the idea of payment (for foreigners are especially accustomed to gratuitous entry into all national buildings) has been



EXPLOSION OF THE PORTUGUESE FRIGATE "DONNA MARIA II." AT TYPA.







H. M. STEAM-VESSEL "FLAMER," ON A REEF SOUTH-EAST OF MONROVIA.

LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-SLOOP "FLAMER."

By the arrival of the *Cyclops* steam-frigate, Capt. the Hon. G. F. Hastings, from the coast of Africa, we have intelligence of the total loss of her Majesty's steam-sloop *Flamer*, 120-horse power, on a reef about fourteen miles south-east of Monrovia, lat. 8° 10' N., about 250 miles from Sierra Leone, on the 22nd of November, in the night, when she became a complete wreck, the engines having knocked a hole through her bottom after striking, as we are informed. The commander and master were on the paddle-box at the time she struck, and the best man in the ship was on the chains heaving the lead, and had announced a cast of 15 fathoms and no bottom the moment before she struck. The cause of the catastrophe was this:—They were steering in the direction of the known beacon, the "Salpian Light," which light, however, as they neared it, went out; they were then going to put the ship's head off shore for the night, when she took the ground (going six or seven knots), and became a total wreck. On the Captain of the *Cyclops* hearing of the disaster, he proceeded immediately to render assistance. Every means was resorted to which the circumstances could admit of to float the wreck, but it proved of no avail. The ship's company, we are happy to state, are all saved. The Admiral of the French squadron on the coast, in his steam-frigate, *El Dorado*, also proceeded to the assistance of the *Flamer*, and endeavoured, by steam-power, to drag her off the reef, but unsuccessfully. Commander Patten, in the *Hound*, 10, also proceeded to the spot on hearing of the wreck, and rendered every assistance in his power. He held a survey, subsequently, upon the *Flamer*, assisted by the officers of the latter, and condemned her. By extraordinary exertions, persevered in through the most untoward circumstances, the stores of the *Flamer* have been for the greater part saved; but the exertion brought on the coast fever, which prostrated 60 out of 65 men employed. Mr. Cook, master's-assistant, died; and Mr. Webb, master's-assistant, and about 30 seamen, marines, and boys, have been sent home invalids in the *Cyclops* and transferred to the Naval Hospital at Haslar. The *Hound* had embarked Commander St. Leger, his officers, and the remainder of the *Flamer*'s ship's company. They will be sent to England to be tried by court-martial.

The *Cyclops* has brought home a mail from the coast, and left the *Centaur* steam-frigate, bearing the Commodore, off Ambriz on the 21st of November. The *Cyclops* fell in with a rich prize the day before she spoke the Commodore—a brigantine, under Brazilian colours, with 690

slaves on board, which capture, and the conveyance of the prize to St. Helena, were the cause of her detention there, and not a court of inquiry, as reported on the arrival of the *Birkenhead*. She left St. Helena on the 6th ult., and Ascension on the 13th; she left Monrovia on the 28th ult., and Madeira on the 8th ult. She has brought home three specimens of the produce of the island of St. Helena for the Great Exhibition—viz. one of rock salt, one of raw cotton, and one of barilla.

**EMIGRATION SCHEME FOR PAUPER CHILDREN.**—At the weekly meeting of the board of guardians of St. Pancras, on Friday (last week), Capt. T. W. B. Burrows, of the brig *James*, sent in a written application for boys and girls from the workhouse, to be conveyed by him to Bermuda as emigrants. Sir James Hamilton, Bart.: What must be the ages of the children?—Captain Burrows: Between twelve and fourteen.—Sir James Hamilton: What do you do with them when you get them at Bermuda?—Captain Burrows: I apprentice them as domestic servants until they are eighteen.—Sir James Hamilton: On what conditions do you take them?—Captain Burrows: I charge 25 passage money, for which I find them in bed, bedding, and board. The parish provide their outfit.—Mr. Merriott: After they serve their apprenticeship what becomes of them?—Captain Burrows: Why, they get other situations.—Mr. Merriott: Are there any funds to assist them in getting situations or returning home if they desire it after their apprenticeship?—Captain Burrows: No, sir; I have already taken out sixty children from St. Pancras workhouse. (Surprise.)—Mr. Artand: Are they stevedore passengers?—Captain Burrows: No; I put them in the cabin.—Mr. Artand: Have you a female to attend to them on board?—Captain Burrows: The last time I went out there was in the cabin a female passenger aged nineteen.—Mr. Artand: That was accidental?—Captain Burrows: Yes, sir. In further conversation, Captain Burrows said he sailed on the 25th, and would take any number of children. The board considered the matter as too grave to be hastily decided upon; at all events, no children would be sent out on the 25th.—On Tuesday, the subject was brought under discussion at St. Pancras Board of Guardians, who had received a communication from Mr. Lumley, assistant-secretary to the Poor-law Board, making enquiry as to the truth of the above statement relative to the sending of the parish children to Bermuda. The vestry clerk was instructed to reply in the affirmative, stating at the same time that such a measure was highly advantageous to the emigrants, and had been conducted with care and attention to their interests.

The number of vessels belonging to the United States wrecked during the year ending June, 1848, as shown by official documents, was 565, valued at 2,021,495 dollars. The value of their cargoes was 2,501,771 dollars. Total, 4,523,266. The total number of lives lost in connexion with the above was 477. The amount of losses paid by underwriters on vessels and cargoes was 2,802,319 dollars.

canvassed in a spirit which, as an Englishman, I feel to be a reproach to my country. It is this reproach, my Lord, that I beg of you, by the consent of Parliament, to put away from us.

But not alone for the stranger do I ask for free admission. I ask it for the large body of our own working classes; for those men whose skill, whose industry, will, I doubt not, be triumphantly represented at the forthcoming Congress of Labour. Thousands of these men—the sinews of the land—are at this hour depriving themselves of many little household comforts to enable them to visit London; and the inevitable cost of such a visit should not be increased by a further tax. Therefore, I ask for the working-men of England a free entry into the structure dedicated to the world's industry—free as the light that pervades it.

Again, such will be the magnitude of the Exhibition, that no one, two, or three visits will suffice to the knowledge of its manifold objects. This will be made sufficiently obvious when it is known that to make merely the circuit of the tables will be to make a journey of no less than 20 miles. Hence, with paid admission, the visitor will be tempted to spend a day, when otherwise he would at various visits occupy but a few hours. There would, in the gratuitous admission, be a flowing stream of people, if I may use the figure; whereas, with exacted payment, visitors will become fixtures from morning till night.

I might, my Lord, dilate upon this subject; but I hope that I have said sufficient to obtain of your Lordship a patriotic consideration of the question.—Shall the Exhibition of the World's industry be free to those whom England invites to meet in generous rivalry; or, shall we send forth invitations, and then tax our guests?

I have the honour to remain, your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH PAXTON.

Exhibition-buildings, Hyde-park, Jan. 22, 1851.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**COMMISSIONS OF MILITARY OFFICERS.**—The evidence given by the military secretary before the committee on army and ordnance expenditure, shows that the number of candidates for commissions during the last seven years amounted to between 1000 and 1200, and above 200 had been upwards of three years on the list. It is further stated by Lord F. Somerset that it is not the practice to give these commissions by rotation; but a selection is made by the Commander-in-Chief. Such being the case, it was quite clear that interest with the Commander-in-Chief for the time being is the only guarantee of a candidate's success.

**THE VACANT INFANTRY COLONELCY.**—It is understood that Major-General Dalmer, the Colonel of the 47th Regiment, who formerly commanded the 23rd Fusiliers, is likely to succeed to the latter regiment. Major-General Lightfoot, whose distinguished services have caused his name to be reported for a re-appointment on several occasions when a colonelcy of infantry has been vacant, will probably succeed Major-General Dalmer as Colonel of the 47th Regiment.

**THE OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.**—A difference of opinion, it is said, exists between the military authorities and the Government with respect to filling up this office. A saving of £1800 a year by the abolition of the appointment is, it is said, desired by the Government; but, on the other hand, the Commander-in-Chief insists on the necessity of keeping up the appointment, and his Grace has, it is well known, been applied to by a considerable number of general officers for this hitherto lucrative appointment. It is at all events certain, should a general officer be selected to fill the office, that the £500 allowance to the late Quartermaster-General will be at once discontinued.

**MILITARY SETTLERS.**—Between 200 and 300 men have been allowed by Major-General Pitt, commanding the troops in New Zealand, to purchase their discharge. This has been done partly with the view of a reduction of the army, as well as to induce respectable men to become settlers.

**WORK OF ART.**—A correspondent from Rome, says:—"Mr. Engel, a Hungarian sculptor, who resided some years in England, has just completed a group in marble for Prince Albert, representing an episode from the conflict of the Argonauts and Amazons. One of the latter is supposed to have been wounded in the fray, but rescued by one of her companions from the sword of her aggressor, who, in his turn, is wounded and overthrown. The moment chosen by Mr. Engel for the subject of his group is that in which the triumphant heroine, supporting her wounded comrade with her left arm, grasps a battle-axe with her right, and is on the point of dealing a coup de grace to the prostrate Argonaut, when her hand is stayed by her more compassionate friend, whom an instantaneous awakening of the latter's passion appears to have interested in his behalf. Mr. Engel has got through the great labour of his undertaking with the most meritorious perseverance having received no aid whatever in the execution of it from beginning to end. The group is to take its place amongst the artistical contents of the 'Crystal Palace.'"

**DEATH OF LORD BURGHESH.**—We regret to announce the decease, on Wednesday last, of George Augustus Frederick John Lord Burghesh. The deceased nobleman was eldest son of the Earl of Wexmouth, G.C.B., G.C.H., and was born June 18, 1819; consequently, he was in the 32nd year of his age. By the death of Lord Burghesh many noble families will be placed in mourning, including those of the Earl of Jersey, Earl of Besborough, &c.

The New Zealand papers of September last which have reached us are chiefly occupied in detailing the many removals by the hand of death amongst the native chiefs. Within one month, four of no inconsiderable note had died:—Pomare, of the Bay of Islands; Waharoa, son of the great chief of that name; John William Hako Pokai, the once active enemy of the Europeans; and Taki Wana, the brother of Te Whero Whero, the powerful chief of Waikato.

**QUICKEST VOYAGE TO AUSTRALIA EVER KNOWN.**—The ship *Comstance*, of London, John Balwer Godfrey, commander, of Dartmouth, sailed from Plymouth with emigrants, on the evening of 17th July last, and arrived at Port Adelaide on the 1st October (per *Shipping Gazette* of the 17th inst.), thus performing the voyage in the unparalleled period of seventy-six days. This vessel and commander performed the last voyage (as noticed in our Journal of 9th March last) to the same place in seventy-seven days.

On Saturday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, as the *Sunflower* steam-boat was about to put in at Hungerford Pier, for the purpose of landing passengers, a young man attempted to jump on to the "dummy" before the vessel had got quite alongside; he missed his footing and fell into the river. The tide was running very strong at the time, and he immediately disappeared. The dogs were soon in requisition, but the body was not found.



WRECK OF H. M. STEAM-VESSEL "FLAMER."



THE PAPAL AGGRESSION

NATIONAL EDUCATION—MANCHESTER

FRANCE.

BELGIUM.

BANQUET TO THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

On the usual formal toasts, the Lord Mayor proposed "The Lord-Lieutenant, and Prosperity to Ireland." His Excellency, Lord Grenville, responded to the toast in a speech complimentary of the conduct of the new Corporation, whose association with the City he characterised as the celebration of the triumph of the people of purity of election, and proposed in return, "The health of the Lord Mayor, and prosperity to the citizens of Dublin."

His Lordship having acknowledged the compliment, the health of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and some other toasts of local importance were duly given and responded to, and the company separated shortly after midnight.

The Great Exhibition Document in German, next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1851.

Now we consider, amid all the charges that party has brought against party in France, what is the real character of the Assembly which accuses the Chief Magistrate of harbouring designs against the law. We shall find that the Assembly, as a whole, and in its separate factions, does not contain more than a small section of men who are in earnest. They are, for the most part, men who have taken the real object, without *arrière pensée*, is to uphold the Republic as it stands. In its aggregate character, it would, if it could, transform itself into a Convention, and rule by means of its own president, and its own bureaux and committees. In its separate sections, it shows itself, with the exception already alluded to, hostile but in a different manner—to the Republic, and to the Republic as it exists, and which it has pledged itself to maintain. The majority of 415 includes no less than three parties, each of which has its doubts and trusts the other. Each of the three longs for the abolition of the existing Republic and Constitution, and especially hates the President, for obstructing the impediment in the way of the immediate realisation of its projects. The Legitimists, who habitually attack the Constitution, and openly go to Wiesbaden, to sympathise with and support the Emperor, hope and wish of the house of Bourbon, vote against the President—ostensibly because they assert him to be an enemy of the existing Constitution, but in reality because he prevents the restoration of the Monarchy. The Orleansists vote against him on the same principles, but with their own peculiar objects, which, though not so rational they may be, are decidedly unconstitutional. The Mountain—made up of the same elements, and united in their condemnation with the two other principal factions, but with a dislike of the existing Republic quite as intense as that which animates either of the other two groups. The majority is almost equally divided, and includes the fourth great party, the

party, small in the Assembly, but greater and stronger than any other in the country, profits by the mutual enmities of all, and, on either side, has a considerable number of personal friends and former pretensions are the sources of the dislike which the Monarchists and extreme Republicans entertain towards him. Bonaparte himself has received from these events a striking proof that his best policy is not to be a Bonapartist, but to support the whole weight of his character and talents, not to support a public. Amid the recent clash, that party has gained most. As Thiers said, "it exists," and for that reason it has a strength which is denied to all its opponents, and which all their recent acts have regularly but deservedly contributed to confirm. With that party the President is for the future cast. If he uphold it, they will be the ordinary popularity of his name, and the affection entertained for it by the peasantry, of whom scarcely a man is not either a soldier of the Empire, or the son of a soldier—will support him in position of Chief Magistrate. If he prove that he can maintain, or yet reform the Constitution, he has, in spite of the Assembly, a better chance than he had before he dismissed General Chanier, of securing his re-election, and of assuring what neither Bonapartist, nor Orleansist, nor Red Republican can assure—the success which the French nation requires. Any other course of proceeding will but encumber and embarrass him in the present, and leads him to perdition in the future.

In the meantime the Assembly plays but a sorry part, and is rapidly ruining the character of some of its most prominent members.

**INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES.**—The *Morning Herald*, referring to the great difficulties in the Cabinet on the subject of the proposed measure for the removal of the Papal Aggression, says:—"We have reason to think that since the removal of the Aggression has commenced, Lord Palmerston tendered his resignation, and the Lord Advocate has been offered to the Duke of Devonshire." And the *Morning Chronicle*, on the same subject, "It is said that the Premier, in a desperate attempt to conciliate the Roman Catholics, whom he has insulted, and to unite the discordant colleagues in a course of policy against which they have not been openly pledged, is meditating an attack on the Privileges of the Church, by proposing to undertake a modification of the

SUNDAY, Jan. 26.—Third Sunday after Epiphany. Jenner died, 1823.  
 MONDAY, 27.—Mearns born, 1786. Duke of Sussex born, 1773.  
 TUESDAY, 28.—Admiral Byng shot, 1757. Length of day 5h. 53m.  
 WEDNESDAY, 29.—George III. died, 1820. First stone of Westminster-bridge laid, 1793.  
 THURSDAY, 30.—Charles I. beheaded at Whitehall, 1648.  
 FRIDAY, 31.—Hilary Term ends. Guido Fawkes executed, 1606.  
 SATURDAY, Feb. 1.—Partridge Shooting ends. York Cathedral fired, 1829.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 1, 1861.													
Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
8 55	9 35	10 5	10 45	11 23	11 40	No	No	h	m	h	m	h	m
						Tide	0 30	0 55	1 32	1 45	2 4	2 35	3 1

**THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.**—Lessee and Manager  
Mr. JAMES ANDERSON.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, will be performed  
Her Majesty's Servants, the new and original Comedy, entitled *THE OLD LOVE AND THE  
NEW*. After which, a new Opera in one act, called *THE DAUGHTER*. To con-  
clude with the new Comic Pantomime of *HARLEQUIN HUMPTY DUMTY*; or, *Robbin d  
Hobbin*, and the First Lord Mayor of London.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—MONDAY, JAN. 27th.**  
**HENRY IV. (PART I.),** and the Pantomime. **Tuesday, 28th, THE TEMPLAR,** and the Pantomime. **Wednesday, 29th, THE PRISONER OF WAR, THE LOAN OF A LOVER,** and the Pantomime. **Thursday, 30, TWELFTH NIGHT,** and the Pantomime. **Friday, 31st, THE PRISONER OF WAR, THE LOAN OF A LOVER,** and the Pantomime. **THEATRE will be CLOSED,** in consequence of the Royal Performances at Windsor Castle. **SATURDAY, FEB. 1, AS YOU LIKE IT** having been commanded for representation at Windsor Castle will be repeated at this Theatre, and the Pantomime.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.**—The Public is respectfully informed that Mr. BANTLEY will Perform only six Nights more; and that, consequently, the Final Representations of Shakspeare's Play of HENRY IV. will take place on Monday, 27th Jan.; Monday, 3rd Feb.; Friday, 7th Feb.; Monday, 10th Feb.; Friday, 14th Feb.; and, for the Last Time, on Monday, 17th Feb.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—In consequence of the overflowing houses nightly, and the many applications, the proprietor is induced to announce a **GRAND JUVENILE GALA for THURSDAY NEXT, JAN. 30**, when the performance will commence at a Quarter to Seven o'Clock, with the **Grand Pantomime of O'DONOGHUE, NEW SCENES of the CIRCLE**, concluding with a **laughable Farce**, at a Quarter-past Eleven. Box-office open from Eleven to Four. Stage Manager, Mr. T. Thompson.

[illegible]

**DISTIN'S CONCERTS.**—Mr. **DISTIN** and his **SONS** will perform on the **SAX-HORNS** at the following places, viz.—Jan. 27th, Ipswich; 28th, Woodbridge; 29th, Stowmarket; 30th, Manningtree; 31st, Colchester. Vocalist, Miss O'Connor; Pianist, Mr. Norman. Return to London on Feb. 1st.—All letters to be directed to **Mrs. DISTIN, Sax-Horn Manufacturer, 31, Cranbourne-street, London.**

**MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.**—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at WARRINGTON; on Tuesday and Thursday, at Liverpool; on Friday, at Altrincham; and on Monday, Feb. 3rd, at Manchester.

**A POLLONICON.—TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY**  
**FOUR** MORNINGS, TWO, EVENINGS, EIGHT. Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream."  
 Four-leaved Shamrock. Selection, "Lucrezia Borgia." Fantasia, "Trab, Trab." Over-  
 ture, "Gustave." Overture, "Semiramide." "Lo, here the gentle Lark." Scherzo, Beetho-  
 ven. Overture, "Golden Farmer." "Frusian March." Admission, 1s.; Carriages, Four  
 and Ten.—ROYAL MUSIC HALL, adjoining Lowther Arcade.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES**  
ON THE MUSIC OF WALES, by Ellis Roberts, Esq. The celebrated JUVENILE  
FAMISTS. LECTURE by Dr. Bachofner on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY. LECTURE by  
J. P. Esq., on FIRE and its ANTAGONISTS. OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE  
Lectures. Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c.  
Lectures, by Nichols, Esq. Open daily, from Eleven till Five o'Clock; and every  
Evening (EXCEPT SATURDAY), from Seven till Half-past Ten.

**M. R. ALFRED PHILLIPS'S** Highly Popular LITERARY,  
VOCAL, AND SCENIC ENTERTAINMENT, MONDAY and during the Week, at the  
POLLONION ROOMS, 81, Martin's-lane, being the 56th, 58th, 59th, 12nd, 94th, and 96th  
representation. The Entertainment includes a superb DIORAMA, depicting some of the  
most Beautiful Scenery of Ireland, including the far-famed LAKES of KILLARNEY.—Hours  
of Performance, Three and Eight o'Clock.—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s.

**DIORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.**—The Painters of the magnificent gigantic moving Diorama of SYRIA and PALESTINE. It has been for some time in preparation, and is now nearly completed. Having a direct reference to Scripture, it will faithfully illustrate the various events of Jewish history, and will embrace, also, the most interesting and recent discoveries of the Holy Land. The effects will be marvellous and imposing; the route taken one which presents the most attractive; and the Diorama will possess the pleasing feature of fidelity, being wholly from original sources.

**OVERLAND ROUTE to CALIFORNIA, across the**  
**ROCKY MOUNTAINS.**—Now Exhibiting at the EGYPTIAN HALL, a Grand Moving  
 ORIAMA, illustrating the OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON, TEXAS, and CALIFORNIA.  
 In consequence of the great concourse of persons who have been attracted to  
 view the above Panorama, there will be an extra Exhibition each day, at 12 o'clock, during  
 the Christmas Holidays—commencing on the 10th of December. Mondays, 12; Afternoons,  
 12 and 6; Wednesdays, 12 and 6; Fridays, 12 and 6; Saturdays, 12 and 6.  
 Evening Seats, 2s. Open half-an-hour before each Exhibition. Admission, 1s; Re-  
 duced Seats, 6s.

**INDIA OVERLAND MAIL DIORAMA.**—Gallery of Illustration, No 14, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.—A gigantic MOVING DIORAMA of the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, is now open daily. Mornings at 12, Afternoons at 3, and Evenings at 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

**BANVARD'S PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, and OHIO rivers,** the great original, the same that was exhibited before her Majesty the Queen, will open at the New Hall, Leicester, January 27th, for six days; the Mary's Hall, Coventry, February 3rd, for five days; and at the Star Assembly Room, Bedford, February 10th, for one week.—Exhibition at Eight o'clock P.M. the day of opening; after that twice each day, at Two and at Eight.

**NEW DIORAMA.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14,**  
Regent-street.—The NEW DIORAMA, illustrating "OUR NATIVE LAND," or  
GLAND, and the SEASONS, is now Open Daily, in the Lower Gallery, forming a separate  
hibition from the Overland Mail. Mornings at Two; Evenings at Seven. Doors open half  
hour before each representation. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d. Riverend Estate, 2s.

**EXHIBITION of MODERN BRITISH ART.**—This EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at the GALLERY of the OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY, 6, Pall-Mall East. Open from Ten till Dark. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d. SAMUEL STEPHEN, Sec.

**TAMFORD-HILL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The EXHIBITIONS of this SOCIETY for the YEAR 1951, will be held on the undemand days, viz.—**THURSDAY, MAY 15th.** **TUESDAY, JUNE 17th.** **WEDNESDAY, JULY 23rd.** and the **EVENING PETE on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19th.** The Society is confined to the resident Gentry and Amateurs; but, for the general enjoyment of Horticulture, Prices are awarded to Nurserymen, who are invited to compete against themselves at each Exhibition.  
**CHARLES ANDERSON, Honorary Secretary.**

*TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

ADMIRER—There are several coats of arms to the name of Hobbs. Where was the family settled in which our correspondent is interested? A motto may be adopted at pleasure.

—The arms of Major are—"Ga. an anchor arg. on a chief or, three roses of the first.  
 Crest: A greyhound's head gu. collared or."  
 LAMINGTON.—The arms on the old American bank-note submitted to us are those of Lord  
 Baltimore, to whom King Charles I. granted a patent of Maryland  
 CONSTANT READER.—Ladies are not entitled to bear mottoes.  
 REPORTER.—The arms of Duranti are—"Sa. a cross crosslet erm."  
 W.—The Duchesse d'Angoulême is daughter of Louis XVI.

**MACFRAZER AND HEMENICUS**—Apply to some attaché of the Austrian Embassy  
The designation belongs to the daughter of Mr. A., senior. At her death, it will appertain  
her niece

**MIKOS**—A crest cannot be legally assumed without proper authority. A search through  
lover's "Ordinary of Arms" will probably discover to whom the coat belongs

**W**—We can find no arms registered to the name of Greener

**Lutze**—Mansel's name registered to the name of Greener

accus, Woolwich—There is no such dispensary as you name  
light, Kent—A brass rod parallel with an emulous roof has already been often sug-  
D—See the published accounts of the Battle of Waterloo  
V, Scarborough—St Barnabas, Pimlico, is engaged in No 431 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON  
NEWS; St John's, South Hackney, in Nos 159 and 327  
Z, Nallose—The title of *Edmund*

Mr. Frankfort—Apply for Richard Turner's work is the "Sacred History of the World"  
 Aris-lane, London  
 Mr. Conklin will, perhaps, repeat the question  
 near Salisbury—Our Country Edition is published in time for Friday evening's post. In  
 50 was issued our large View of Rome  
 I, Exeter, is thanked; but we have not room for the details  
 EXPERIMENTALIST—*Journal of Law and Society*

"Beluast"—See Carlyle's "Many Operative comets  
 the Overland Mail Route to India." The late Lieutenant Waghorn was the originator  
 —The "Outlines of Astronomy," published by Parker, 445, West Strand  
 R. Gravesend—The representation is untrue  
 W. Islington.—1. The charge was justifiable. 2. Yes  
 H. Holloway.—The office of the *Shipping Gazette* is at St. Gracechurch-street  
 G.—The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Arundel, is a member of the House of Commons

YOUNGMAN, Birmingham—Apply to a Bookseller in your town



what extent the Cultivation of Land in England and Scotland is affected by Soil

**LONDON FARMERS' CLUB.**—The following subjects have been selected for discussion during the year:—Feb. 3—How far Taxation enters into the Cost of Agricultural Produce, Mr. S. Cheetham, of the Grove, Eling, Southampton; March 3—On the Adulterations of Artificial Manures, and the best practical means of Detection, Mr. J. C. Nesbit, of Kennington-lane; April 7—To

It is now several years since Queen Victoria relinquished the Pavilion and

The rooms were lighted by gas, in forty-nine glass chandeliers, supplied by Messrs. Pellatt and Co., of the Falcon Glass-Works, London. Besides glass pieces, there are employed in the construction of these chandeliers 35,000 richly cut drops; the whole, with brass-work and ornamental iron, Twenty years ago it would have required for the purchase of these chandeliers as many thousands as it now cost hundreds. The chandeliers contain 475 gas-lights, and were complete in two months. The gas-pipes and fittings are by Messrs. Packham and Son, of Brighton.

At half-past two on the following morning, Narvaez, accompanied by his aide-de-camp Villate, entered a post-chaise, and set out from Madrid for France, carrying with him, it is said, 7,000,000 francs. He was escorted during the first post by two squadrons of cavalry. Vienna



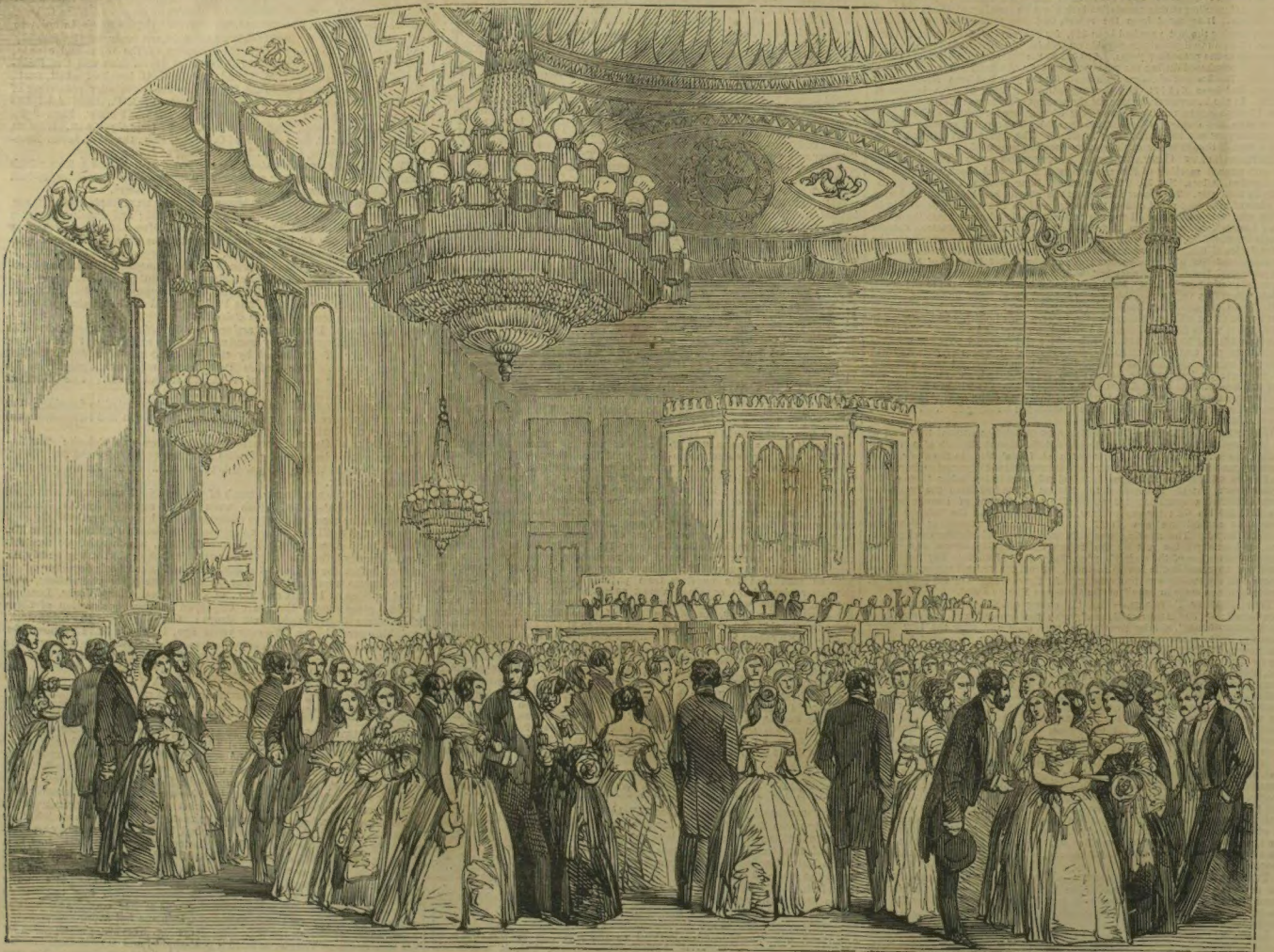


NARVAEZ LEAVING MADRID.

erlin is believed to be his ultimate destination. The General was reported to have desired that a new Cabinet should not be formed until he had entered France. The Liberal press of Madrid attributes the fall of Narvaez "to his peculiar system, inasmuch as, for the good of the human race, he was unable to

maintain those in power whose creed was absolutism, opposition to every important reform, and a return to doctrines and practices condemned by the intelligence of the age." *El Clamor Publico* asserts, that no system containing within itself so many germs of decay could possibly stand. The arbitrary controul exercised over the elections had produced a reaction

that proved fatal to a Ministry which had excluded its political opponents from the tribune. The above-mentioned paper concludes a well-written article by recommending to the new Ministry the pursuit of a liberal policy; predicting, as the result of a contrary course, calamity to their country, and their ultimate ignominious defeat.



GRAND BALL AT THE BRIGHTON PAVILION (THE MUSIC-ROOM), ON TUESDAY EVENING.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.



INTERIOR OF THE TRANSEPT, COMPLETED.

VIEW LOOKING NORTH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)







ASHBRIDGE HOUSE

A MELANCHOLY interest attaches to this noble mansion at the present moment, from the recent melancholy demise of Viscount Alford, M.P., about a year and a half of age. He was a son of the late Viscount of Alford of Anglesea, who was killed by the late Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Alford, killed at Aden, and he was the youngest of three sons, being a year and a half younger than two years. The declining health of this excellent young nobleman, and his demise at the end of his life, have been already recorded in this Journal.

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were followed by the private carriages of the deceased and of the Earl  
Brownlow. The procession, on leaving the mansion, was headed by upwards of  
70 of the tenantry of the estate on horseback, two and two. On reaching Gadsden  
Church, in which the van of the Bridgewater family is situate, the coffin was  
deposited in the choir, and conveyed within the sacred edifice, the following  
relatives of the lamented deceased acting as pall-bearers:—Lord William Com-  
wall, Lord Alwyne Compton, Viscountess Casborough, Mr. Col. J. Ross,  
Capt. Miln Sir C. Lower.

The Rev. Mr. Woodard, president of the church, led the congregation to the entrance to the church, and in the most impressive manner commenced reading the funeral service. The body having been placed in the chancel, the remainder of the service was read. The body was then placed in the vault, and the mourners retired.

During the day, several of the tradesmen in the neighbourhood closed their shops as a mark of respect to the deceased, and so short a time in possession of the Ashbridge estate. The poor in the neighbourhood, and for miles round.

Ashridge, the seat of the late Viscount Alford, is situated near the village of Fritland, at a short distance from the Berkhampstead Station of the London and North-Western Railway. It is an enormous pile of buildings, large as half-a-dozen German or Italian palaces; and with its beautiful

The present mansion was built from 1808 to 1814 on the site of an ancient edifice, parts of which have been preserved and incorporated with the modern building. Its principal front is to the north; to the east and west are double lines of magnificent elms and limes, the frontage from the eastern to the western

tower exceeding a hundred feet. The interior of the church, with its domes and vaulted ceilings, is a masterpiece of the art of the 13th century, with its Gothic windows, combine to form an imposing structure. The entrance hall is separated from the grand staircase by rich screen-work arches and open galleries. The hall, round which the staircase turns in double flights, is 33 feet

square and 95 feet high; and is adorned by statues by Westmacott, Gobelins tapestry, armorial bearings, and ancient brasses. A magnificent suite of apartments, each 50 ft. by 30, extends at one end into a greenhouse and orangery; at the other into a conservatory; the dining-room, drawing-room, and library each of the size just stated, extending along the garden front, and opening by deep arched windows upon the garden lawn. The conservatory is a fine example of Gothic claret of great beauty, with windows of ancient painted glass from

On going over it, we see here a fine crypt, there an old Gothic doorway like a shrine, then a Renaissance house; here the walls of Turkish sultan's palaces, there a room from the palace of Queen Elizabeth, in one room embroidery made by the maiden Queen, when she was residing in the castle.

About the year 1221, an order of preaching friars, nearly allied to the Albigenses, came over to England. Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, a grandson of King John, founded an abbey at Aunridge for an order of these friars, called

Benonimes, which was completed in 1285. The statutes and ordinances of this College are still preserved among the family papers at Ashridge; and an epitaph written by one of the monks is still extant for the tomb of the founder, who, it appears, died at the college. Among the registers are found notices of donations from the Black Prince; with many curious ordinances and customs of the college, and the names of the benefactors of the same.

the 13th and 14th centuries. One of the last entries in the register refers to the fall of the College and the expulsion of the monks, under Henry VIII. After relating the decapitation of Anne Boleyn, the writer says, in Latin: "In this year the noble House of Ashridge was destroyed and the brethren expelled." Then he adds, with extreme anger: "In this year was beheaded that great heretic and traitor, John de. . . ."

and traitor, Thomas Cromwell, who was the cause of the destruction of all the religious houses in England." After the dissolution of the College, Ashridge became a Royal residence, and after the death of Henry VIII. was given to the Princess Elizabeth, by her brother, Edward VI. The Princess continued to occupy it after the death of her brother, during the reign of Mary. Letters

ex at in the British Museum from her birth to Edward and Mary, died from Ashridge; and, after her retirement from the Court of her sister, she resided there constantly until she was suspected of conniving in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion. Then a troop of horse was sent for her; and, although she was confined to bed at Ashridge, from illness, was taken a prisoner to London; transported to the Tower, and confined in the castle of St. Peter.

Among the family archives are grants of various parts of the domain of Ashridge by Elizabeth to different persons; but, before the end of her reign

the greater part of it had passed into the possession of her Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Thomas Egerton, Baron of Eilesmere, who was afterwards Lord High Chancellor to James I. The son of this Chancellor, soon after the death of his father, was created Earl of Bridgewater; and, to his appointment as Lord President of Wales, we owe Milton's mask of "Comus." Lot

Bridgewater had long before this been acquainted with the great poet, and invited him to join the festivities at Ludlow Castle on the occasion of entering upon his new duties. Lady Alice Egerton and two of her brothers, on coming to join their father's guests, after having visited a relation, mistook their road, and Lady Alice was lost for some time in a wood. This accident furnished

We need not follow the history of Ashridge through the successive Earls and Dukes of Bridgewater to its recent owner, the heir of the last Earl. At one time it was in danger of being converted into farms; when the Duke, the

"Father of Inland Navigation," risked his whole fortune upon the success of the great canal which bears his name; but the good conferred upon the country was not without its due reward, and we have the satisfaction to know that the late Lord Alford followed in the steps of his great predecessor, establishing schools for the children of the poorer classes on his estates, converting

and peasants a cottage into heat and comfortable rooms, encouraging tidiness and cleanliness, and thus raising the moral tone and physical condition of his tenantry.

SUDDEN DEATH OF LORD ROBERT TAYLOR.—The noble lord, on his return from the Continent, fell ill, on Sunday evening last, in consequence of the breaking of a blood-vessel on the lungs. It appears that Lord Taylor was well on the 10th of February, when he saw a doctor and took medicine. With a little cough he had lost a sleep, which instantly returned, and then said, "I am catching cold." After having

instantly returned and then said, "I'm choking with blood." After lingering some days, he died without pain or suffering. Lord Robert was the second son of the Marquis of Headfort, and had only recently exchanged from the Guards to the 49th Regiment. The Marquis of Headfort, the Earl and Countess of Beatrix, Lady Olivia Taylor, and Lady Virginia Sanders were present on the occasion.

MANSLAUGHTER AT THE PECKHAM LUNATIC ASYLUM.—On Sa-

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THE LATE MARQ. OF NORTHAMPTON.  
SPENCER JOSUA ALWAYNE COMITON, second Marquis of Northampton  
was born 2nd January, 1766.

was born and baptised, 1780, the son of Charles, ninth Earl (and afterwards first Marquis) of Northampton, by Mary his wife, daughter

period, had a seat in the House of Commons. His Lordship succeeded to the Marquisate in 1828, on the death of his father.

In 1816, Lord Northampton married Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Douglas Maclean Clapham, of Terloisk, N.B. By this lamented lady, who died in 1830, Lord Northampton had four sons





"THE HIGHLAND MOTHER."—PAINTED BY F. W. TOPHAM.

and two daughters, the elder of the latter being now widow of Viscount Alford; and the eldest of the former, Charles, being the present, and third, Marquis of Northampton.

The late Marquis died on Friday week, at Castle Ashby, the ancient family seat, in Northamptonshire. The recent death of Lord Alford, his son-in-law, had proved a severe shock to a naturally sensitive temperament, and he was advised to leave Ashridge for his own residence, before the funeral. He did so, but very shortly after his return expired.



THE LATE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

The family of Compton is of great antiquity, and its ancestors were Lords of Compton, county of Warwick, antecedently to the Conquest. In the reign of Henry VIII. Sir William Compton took a distinguished part in the Battle of Spurs; and in the troublous times of Charles I. he then Earl of Northampton, and several of his sons, fought with the utmost gallantry under the Royal banner, the Earl himself being slain at Hopton Heath.

We select the following tribute to this lamented nobleman, from a communication to the *Times* of Wednesday:—

Although the late Marquis did not fill any very considerable space in public life, there have been few persons in our time of more varied accomplishments, of more extended knowledge, or who, by preserving a just balance between his various functions, fulfilled more thoroughly the duties of his station. His calm and unobtrusive manners, and his peculiar simplicity and singleness of mind, made others almost as unconscious of many of his rare and peculiar excellences as he was himself.

At Trinity College, Cambridge, Dr. Peacock, the present excellent Dean of Ely, Professor Sudgwick, the Archbishop of York, Sir John Herschel, and Professor Emerson, were his contemporaries, associates, and friends; and, though somewhat his juniors, Whewell, Master of Trinity; Airy, Astronomer Royal; Bishop Thirlwall, and Professor Willis, all cordially entered into the same friendly association. On quitting the University, he was returned to Parliament for the town of Northampton. His immediate connections were all of the highest Tory politics. The Prime Minister, Speaker Percival, was all of the highest strong preference for a system of direct rather than of indirect taxation, and he even incurred the unpopularity of opposing the repeal of the Property-tax in 1816 on this ground. The leader of Opposition, George Ponsonby, admitted that Lord Compton had done so in a manly and dignified manner, "though at a time when the Ministers have nothing to say for themselves." Lord Compton expressed on

a subsequent day his surprise at the conduct of the Government in repelling the war-mill-tax, after having declared their conviction of the absolute necessity of retaining the Property-tax; and he attributed this conduct, which produced in his mind the deepest disappointment, to a false seeking after popularity. Lord Compton associated himself soon after with W. Berforce and the noble and excellent band of men who devoted themselves to the cause of Africa. The same association connected him with Sir James Mackintosh as a criminal law reformer; and by his conduct on the case of Parga, on the Alien Act, and on the constitutional amendments which he proposed in the Seditious Meetings Act in 1819, he manifested how far he had advanced beyond the foreign policy of Lord Castlereagh, or the home policy of Lord Sidmouth. It was on one of those occasions that Lord Castlereagh charged him with "turning his back on himself."

Lord Northampton is more known to the public in other ways than as a politician. On the retirement of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex from the presidency of the Royal Society, the varied and recognised accomplishments of Lord Northampton pointed him out as the individual most worthy to succeed to our highest scientific honour. For this he was well fitted from his abilities and his associations. He had not the pretension of possessing very deep erudition in matters of science, but he possessed very general knowledge, and the most active sympathy both for science and its professors. He was a sound and practical geologist. His associations with all our most eminent philosophers, his knowledge of their fellow-labourers on the Continent, his familiarity with foreign languages, and his cheerful and splendid hospitality, rendered the period of his government greatly beneficial to the Royal Society. His retirement was regretted by all; though the admirable selection made of his successor (the Earl of Rosse) has done honour to the scientific world.

Some of Lord Northampton's poems have appeared in various publications, and are specimens of good taste and good feeling. Several of them are published in a very interesting volume called the "Tribute," to which many of our most distinguished writers, Wordsworth, Rogers, Moore, Scott, Alfred Tennyson, and others, were contributors. This publication was edited by Lord Northampton for the purpose of benefiting the family of the late Rev. E. Smedley, and it contributed in no inconsiderable degree towards the kind object for which it was undertaken. This is only one example among many of the active beneficence of Lord Northampton. His charity was unostentatious, but it was noble and discriminating; and many a deserving sufferer has reason to be thankful for the sympathy and relief received from Castle Ashby.

Let it not be said that we have given too much prominence to the life and character of a private individual. We should rejoice if we could flatter ourselves that excellence carried so far, possessed so modestly, so well balanced, combining the faith of a Christian, the affection of a husband and a parent, the acquirements of a man of science and of literature, the public spirit of a member of the Legislature, the justice and kindness of a magistrate and of a landlord, are, indeed, so common as to be unworthy of notice. Such is not the case. We feel the more anxious to preserve this imperfect record of the late respected Marquis of Northampton, because his character was essentially English. This happy combination of practical duties, without sacrificing any one to another, without giving, in any case, an improper or exclusive prominence, is not only the greatest blessing to the happy individual himself, but is the greatest blessing to his friends and his country. It is, therefore, the brightest example to his contemporaries, and to those who will succeed him.

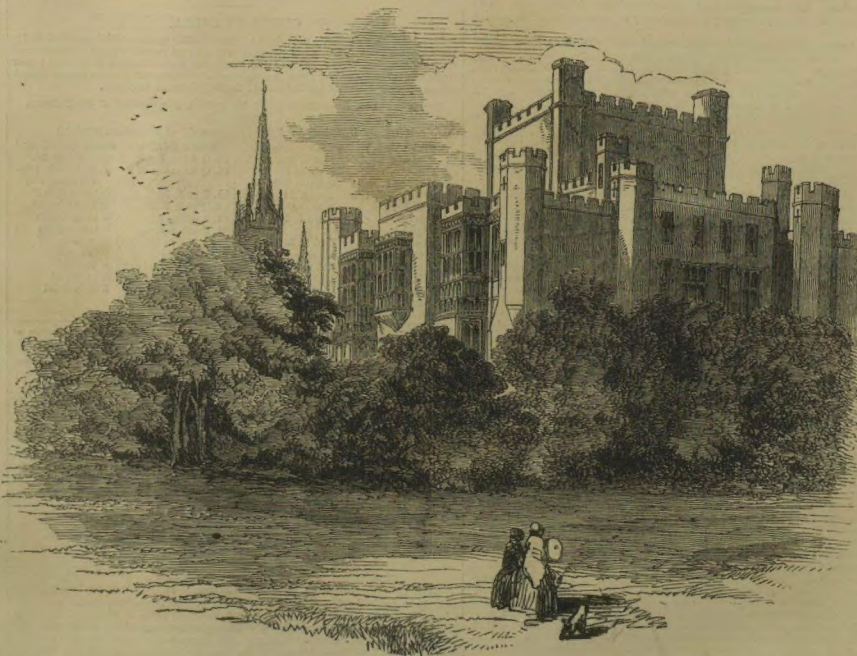
The accompanying Portrait is from a drawing in the possession of Mr. Weld, Assistant-Secretary to the Royal Society. This drawing was taken in 1845.

## FINE ARTS.

"THE HIGHLAND MOTHER."—PAINTED BY F. W. TOPHAM.

THIS very interesting scene of domestic life in the Highlands, is one of Mr. Topham's happiest contributions to the Exhibition of Modern British Art, at the Gallery of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours, now open in Pall Mall East.

The composition of the Picture is extremely skilful; the details are few and simple, but cleverly arranged into a harmonious group. The expression of tenderness and affection in the mother, caressing her infant, though surrounded by the rudest approaches to comfort, as in the roughly-constructed cradle, and the fire upon the broken floor, forms an episode of touching nature. The colouring, as of all the artist's productions, is deep-toned, rich, and mellow. It is, altogether, a very admirable picture.



ASHRIDGE, THE SEAT OF THE LATE VISCOUNT ALFORD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





D'ORAMA OF "OUR NATIVE LAND."—THE "SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY" DANCE.

**"OUR NATIVE LAND."**

Under the title of "Our Native Land; or, England and the Seasons," a diorama is now being exhibited at the Gallery of Illustration, in Regent-street; consisting of a series of rural landscapes, with human and animal accessories. The former are by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin; the latter by Mr. Absolon and Mr. Herring. The landscapes are exceedingly fine, but are, perhaps, somewhat ideal for a general public. There seemed to be an expectation among the company that they should see actual places with recognised names; but neither in the lecture delivered by Mr. Frederick Vining, who is engaged for the occasion, nor in Mr. Miller's descriptive catalogue, was or is there any attempt to identify the pictures with actual scenes. This absence of topographical reference will, we fear, detract from the interest with which this diorama will be witnessed. In a higher point of view, however, this peculiarity may be considered an excellence. The projectors have evidently preferred the abstract and the general to the real, and thus endeavoured to elevate the notions of the

picturesque in the minds of spectators. In furtherance of this ideal the subject has been divided in allusion to poetical exemplars, and that of Thomson's "Seasons" has been adopted; to which we may add Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy" and occasional hints from Shakespeare and other poets. Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter accordingly display in succession their various phenomena; and Mr. Vining recites the poetical passages referable to the situation while it moves onward. Musical illustrations also accompany the exhibition—such as Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," and other similar compositions. These, we think, should be occasionally interrupted, especially when the recitation is proceeding. It is impossible to listen to Mr. Vining and the pianoforte at the same time. The loftiness of the aim proposed in this diorama, together with the appeal made to our national feelings by it, dispose us, however, to welcome it with more than ordinary enthusiasm. Some of the scenes are exceedingly fine and true; but others approach us in rather a fanciful guise, and the more particularly as the costumes are obsolete. We are afraid that the peasants are Mr. Absolon's peasants, rather than the rude natives of the English soil. The pictures are, in a word, too pretty; though not uniformly painted

with the same care. One was set in the manner of a theatrical scene, representing a princely mansion by moonlight, with "real-water" fountains, and elm avenues, and aristocratic groups. This is followed by Sunday in the country—a touching topic, with the old church, and the grave-stones, and the congregation. As a contrast to these, we may mention a winter picture, of Thomson's peasant perished in the snow, with that of his cottage, and his dame looking out upon the dreary scene, expecting her husband in the vain. But we are not permitted to retire with such gloomy impressions: the concluding picture presents us with a merry party in an old-fashioned manor-house, dancing "Roger de Coverley"—a copy of which accompanies our remarks. It is to be hoped that the artistic merits of this Diorama may prove attractive, and that the laudable attempts made to elevate the taste of the public may not meet with discouragement because of their ambition.

**SHIPWRECK NEAR THE LAND'S END.**

EARLY on Saturday morning, the 11th inst., the brig *New Commercial*, of Whitby



WRECK OF THE "NEW COMMERCIAL" BRIG, ON THE BRISCON ROCKS, ON THE COAST OF CORNWALL.—THE RESCUE.









CLUMBER, THE SEAT OF THE LATE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

## FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

(Continued from page 62).

bearers, on horseback; the late Duke's chariot, containing the coronet, borne by the house steward, the stud-groom, undertakers, and the clerk of the works, on horseback; the hearse (with escutcheon), drawn by six horses, and containing the coffin; a mourning coach, containing the Earl of Lincoln (now Duke of Newcastle), and the Lords Charles, Thomas, and Robert Pelham Clinton, sons of the late Duke. Among the other mourners in attendance were Viscount Combermere; the Lord Clinton, now Earl of Lincoln; and the Lords Edward and Arthur Pel-

ham Clinton, grandsons of the late Duke; H. Fyne Clinton, Esq.; E. W. Mundy, Esq.; and Col. Dawkins. The procession was closed by the head keepers and foresters on horseback, and tenants in carriages.

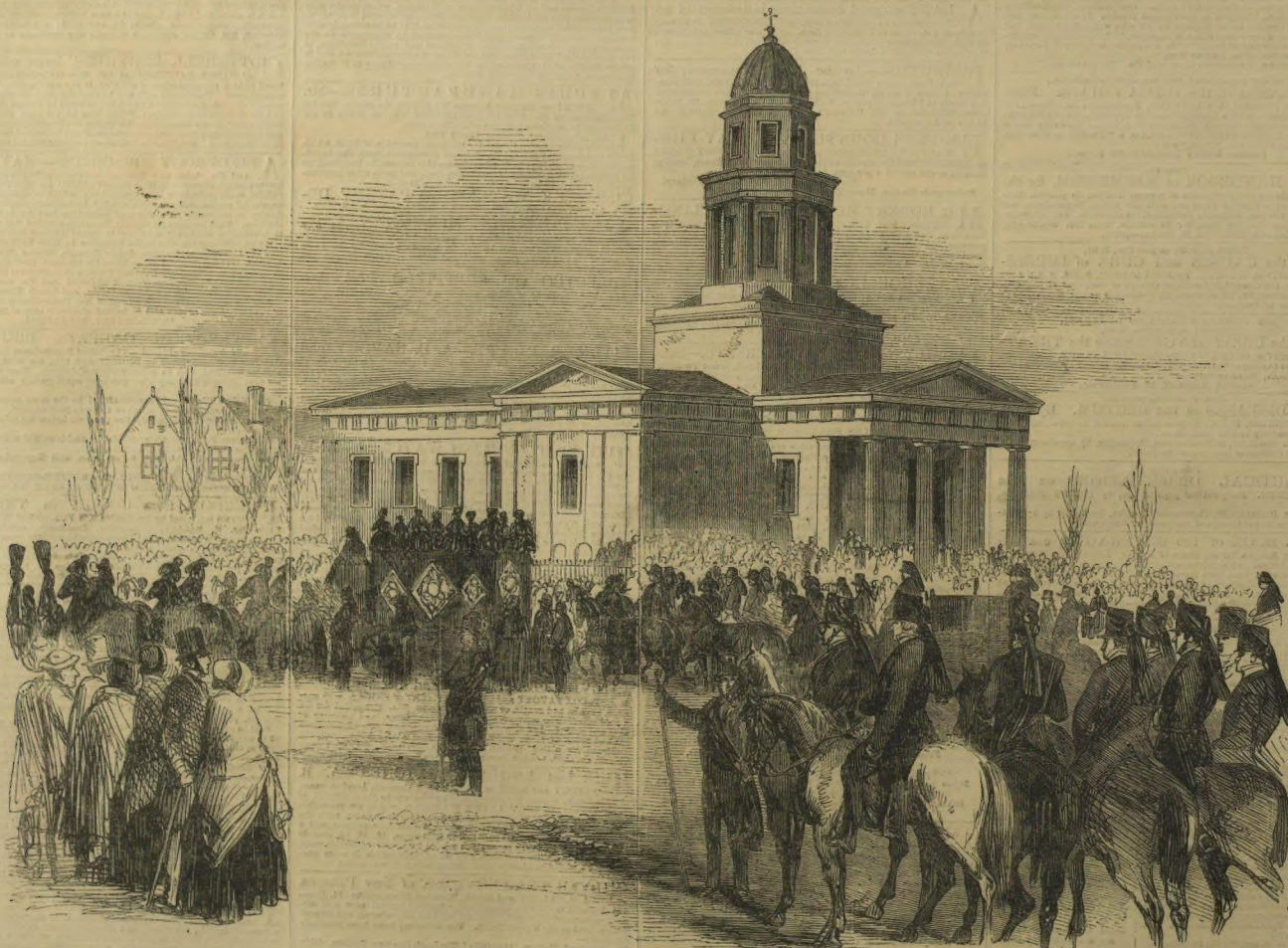
At Markham-Clinton, the cortege was met at the church gate by the Rev. E. H. Dawkins, who read the funeral service in a most impressive manner.

All the Ladies Clinton were present at the interment in the church, whither they had proceeded privately.

As soon as the coffin had been placed upon the platform appointed to receive it, the pall was removed by the undertaker, when the coronet was set upon it, and the mourners then withdrew.

The pall-bearers were selected from the principal class of the late Duke's tenants, some of whom and their families had held farms for upwards of 300 years. The under-bearers were selected from the class of cottage farming tenants, some of whom and their families had held upwards of 250 years.

The body was first placed in a shell of Spanish mahogany, lined with rich white satin; next within a lead coffin; and enclosed in the outer coffin of Spanish mahogany, covered with crimson Genoa velvet, having eight massive handles, with a coronet over each; the lid studded with gilt stars, and having upon it the breast-plate, with the noble Duke's arms heading, the inscription.



FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, AT MARKHAM-CLINTON.